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ABSTRACT

A study examined whether gender inequities occur in book reviews published in Speech Communication Association (SCA) journals. Three SCA journals (Quarterly Journal of Speech, Communication Education, and Text and Performance Quarterly) were analyzed over the years from 1980 to 1989 for information relevant to gender equity. Each of the 1,179 book reviews scanned was coded for year, journal editor's sex, author's sex, placement of the review in the section, space allocated to the review, if the review was of one book or a group of books, the content area of the book, reviewer's sex, journal, if the reviewer's name appeared in the table of contents, and the book editor's sex. Extensive results for the journals both singly and combined included the findings that: (1) female authors were not reviewed at the same rate as male authors in the three journals studied; (2) the majority (68.9%) of book reviewers were male, with reviewer gender relatively balanced in "Text and Performance Quarterly," somewhat balanced in "Communication Education," and clearly not balanced in the "Quarterly Journal of Speech"; and (3) female reviewers were more likely than males to review female written books. (Two graphs of data are included.) (SR)

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Gender and Book Reviews in SCA Publications: 1980-1989

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Gender and Book Reviews in SCA Publications 1980-1989

In recognition of the historic gender bias which is embedded in our culture, the Speech Communication Association recently chartered an Affirmative Action Committee to examine gender issues within the association. One of their charges is the examination of gender bias in research("AC acts," 1989).

Gender bias in how research is conducted is an important area of investigation. Past studies revealed the comparative scarcity of women publishing in communication journals (Foss & Foss, 1983, 1989; Pearson & Trent,1985; Spitzack and Carter, 1987). Cooper, Stewart, and Friedley (1985) concluded that "females are underrepresented in terms of authorship" in professional journals (p. 11).

In addition to gender bias in published research, the experiences of our colleagues in related disciplines provide cause to look for gender bias in other sections of professional journals. Dale Spender (1989), in The Writing or the Sex? Or, Why You Don't Have to Read Women's Writing to Know It's No Good, discussed several patterns of bias, including publication bias in book reviews. Spender analyzed the space allocated to male and female authors in a variety of literary reviews. Next, she interviewed several editors responsible for the selection of reviews, reviewers, and the allocation of book review space. All editors stated that "if indeed there had been prejudice against women in the past, the pendulum had since swung the other way and it was now 'poor men' who were being penalised, who were being denied a fair share of review coverage" (pp. 61-62). Spender's research, however, indicated that women received less than 20% of the available review space (p. 62). Studies by a North American group of women writers monitoring the New York Times Book Review and by the British Women in Publishing Association found similar patterns of male writers critiqued by male reviewers (Spender, 1989, pp. 79-88). At no time did women writers receive more than 35 percent of the available space--not even when women wrote the majority of books in a specialized area.

What is particularly interesting in the Spender book is her explanation of why women received less space. Spender argues there is a cultural belief that thirty percent or less was a fair share of space for women, regardless of how many women really wrote books or were available to write reviews. Spender connects this belief to studies in other areas (for example, girls receive about 30 percent of the teacher's attention in public schools) to suggest that there is a cultural thirty percent rule of fairness. "As is so often the case in a male-dominated society, any space allocation of up to about one-third (in an area which men want for themselves) is judged as being 'a fair share' for women, and any questioning of this arrangement is righteously resented" (p. 90).

Publishers explained that more women aren't reviewed or asked to write reviews from similarly androcentric beliefs. Some publishers simply denied the facts. The British Women in Publishing found that the liberal Guardian strenuously denied that they discriminated, even when only 18 percent of the books reviewed were authored by women and only nine percent of their reviewers were women (Spender, 1989, p. 90).

Other editors claimed women don't write as many books or there weren't enough qualified women to write reviews. When the group monitoring the New York Times Book Review received this response, they provided a list of more than one hundred respected women writers who would do reviews. The next few issues showed improvement. However,

> while the women were able to keep up the pressure they could influence the outcome, to some extent, but as soon as the pressure was decreased--so too was the representation of women. With no built-in mechanism of accountability, no guaranteed form of redress or right of reply, it can be 'back to normal' again once the abnormal emphasis on the position of women no longer applies: It can be back to the overwhelming predominance of men . . .
>
> Sadly there is no evidence to suggest that campaigns like the one centered on the NYT Book Review result in long-term gains for women. (Spender p. 83)

Spender's work examines several other aspects of book reviews: placement on the page, sexist content in reviews, describing good women

writers as "unrepresentative of her sex," and other double-standards in how male and female writers are treated.

While gender bias in literary reviews is well established, no data exists on the distribution of book reviews in the communication profession. This study examines the gender variable in SCA journals' book reviews. Book reviews are an important area to examine for bias because reviews are a primary form of information dissemination about academic textbooks and, hence, affect the sales of an author's work. If female authors are not reviewed, negative bias may occur. Further, book reviewing is a professional activity which counts toward professional standing, tenure, promotion, and may impact other productivity measures (merit pay). If women do not receive equal opportunity to have their works reviewed or to write reviews, then they do not have equal career advancement opportunities. Tracking the numbers in areas of potential bias is an important element of any affirmative action program.

Method

To establish whether inequities occur in book reviews in SCA journals, the last ten years (1980-1989) of three Speech Communication Association journals (Quarterly Journal of Speech, Communication Education, and Text and Performance Quarterly) were analyzed for information relevant to gender equity. Each book reviewed was coded for year, journal editor's sex, author's sex, placement of the review in the section, space allocated to the review, if the review was of one book or a group of books, the content area of the book, reviewer's sex, journal, if the reviewer's name appeared in the table of contents, and the book editor's sex. When an author was named by initials only or where sex was not immediately determinable from the name, the review was read for gendered references and/or the book was referenced in Books in Print to determine the author's full name. Whenever gender was uncertain, the author and/or reviewer were coded as "not determinable."

Analysis of Combined Journals

One thousand, one hundred and seventy nine (1,179) books under review were coded in three journals (Communication Education, The Quarterly Journal of Speech, and Text and Performance Quarterly) from 1980 to 1989. All of the journal editors were male (100%). Sex of book authors was predominantly male (73.5%), followed by female (15.1%), male and female co-authors (6.8%), and not determinable (4.6%)(see Graph 1).[1] Most (67.4%) books reviewed were in the middle of the book review section (23.6% were first in a section and 9.0% were last). A disproportionate number of books were reviewed first because the opening review in an issue often combined several books on a single theme. Most reviews were between one and two pages in length (52.8%) or a partial page (42.2%). Only 4.7 percent of books received more than two pages of review space. Most books were reviewed alone (63.9%); thirty-six percent (36.1%) of books were reviewed concurrently with other books.

The majority (68.9%) of book reviewers were male (23.4% were female, 1.7% male and female co-reviewer authored, and 6% percent were not determinable)(see Graph 2).[2] The Quarterly Journal of Speech contained the most books reviewed (66.8%), followed by Communication Education (30.8%) and the first year of Text and Performance Quarterly as a SCA publication (2.5%). Almost half of book reviewers' names appeared in the table of contents (42.5% did and 57.5% did not). Most of the book reviews were printed during a male's tenure as the journal's book review editor (78.4%). Nineteen percent (19.2%) of books were reviewed under a female book review editor's tenure and two percent (2.5%) under a female and male co-editorship.[3]

During the ten year period male authored books dominated the review pages (χ^2 (27, N = 1179) = 43.373, $p < .024$). Female authored books totaled over twenty percent of the books reviewed only in 1986 and 1984, the lowest percentage was in 1983 (8.9%). The lowest year of male book authorship occurred in 1986 (54.1%) when The Quarterly Journal of Speech contained an issue focusing on women's issues where almost all of the books reviewed were female authored and reviewed by females. (Another

issue devoted to women's issues appeared in The Quarterly Journal of Speech in 1989 and followed the same gender pattern.)

Males also dominated authorship of book reviews during the ten year period (χ^2 (27, N = 1179) = 126.3, p < .000).[4] The lowest percentage of male reviewers occurred in 1986 (62%) and 1989 (60.1%)--years of special issues on women and the only years female reviewership topped thirty percent.

Most (53.9%) of the books appearing in the journals were written and reviewed by males (χ^2 (9, N = 1179) = 54.349, p < .000), followed by books written by males and reviewed by females (13.6%), written by females and reviewed by males (7.8%) and written by females and reviewed by females (6.4%).

The highest percentage of books written by females compared to males fell into the subcategories of education, oral interpretation, cultural/history (each 22%), and other (20%). Female share of book authorship was less than 20% in all other categories (χ^2 (33, N = 1179) = 133.21, p < .000). Males' share of book authorship exceeded 60% in all categories but education and oral interpretation (54% each); and exceeded 80% in rhetoric, philosophy, and logic/argumentation/debate. Joint authorship exceeded 15% of the share in interpersonal, oral interpretation, organizational/group, and power/family. Among female authors, the most frequent topics were: other (21.9%), cultural studies/history (20.8%), rhetoric/persuasion (19.6%), and mass communication (8.9%). Males most often wrote books in: rhetoric/persuasion (26.6%), other (15.6%), cultural studies/history (14.6%), and mass communication (10.4%).

Female book reviewers compared to males exceeded twenty-five percent of the total only in education, interpersonal, mass communication, other, organizational/group, oral interpretation, and power/family (χ^2 (33, N = 1179) = 290.734, p < .000). Males exceeded 60% of the total reviewer share in all but education (24%), oral interpretation (54%), and power/family (56%). Joint reviewership appeared in only four categories and was highest (13%) in organizational/group. The most frequent subjects among female book reviewers were: other (22%), rhetoric/persuasion (19%), mass communication (13%), cultural studies/history (10.9%), and interpersonal (9.4%). The most frequent

topics among male reviewers were: rhetoric/persuasion (26.9%), cultural studies/history (16.6%), other (15.1%), and mass communication (8.9%).

Books by female and unknown authors were more likely to be grouped for review than books by male or jointly authored books (χ^2(3, N = 1174) = 16.902, p < .001).

Most books appeared in the middle of the review section. No significant difference emerged in the placement of female authored books from male authored (χ^2 (6, N = 1179) = 9.094, p < .168), but books reviewed by females were more likely to be placed last; jointly reviewed books were always placed first (χ^2(6, N = 1179) = 130.761, p < .000).

Because of the dominance in total number of books authored and reviewed by males, male authors (χ^2 (9, N = 1179) = 34.634, p < .000) and male reviewers (χ^2 (9, N = 1179) = 30.613, p < .000) filled most of the available review space. Female reviewers more often wrote partial page reviews (47.5% of females, 37.9% of males). Females were more likely to have their names in the table of contents than males (χ^2(3, N = 1179) = 50.614, p < .000).

When the average male author's experience is compared to the experience of the average female author, four notable differences emerge. (1) Males had a greater likelihood to be placed first in the review section (25% of all males were first, 20 percent of all females were first). (2) Female authors received less space (38% of all male authors received a partial page of review space, 49% of all female authors). (3) Female authors were more likely to be grouped for review (34% of all male authors were grouped, 48% of all female). (4) Female authors were more likely to be reviewed by females (19% of male authors were reviewed by females, 42% of female authors were reviewed by females).

A summary of the average reviewer's experiences also uncovered several discrepancies. (1) Male reviewers were placed first in the section more often (27.5% of all males, 11.2% of all females) and female reviewers were placed last more often (17% of all females, 7% of all males). (2) More female written reviews were a partial page (48% of all female, 38% of all male). (3) Female reviewers were less likely to have reviews in The Quarterly Journal of Speech (53% of all females, 74% of all males) and more likely to be published in Communication Education (42% of

all females, 24% of all males). (4) Female reviewers were more likely to have their name in the table of contents (47.5% of all females, 37.6% of all males). (5) Female reviewers were published more often under female book section editors (26% of all female reviewers, 15% of male). (6) Female reviewers were more likely to review books written by females (27% of all female reviewers reviewed books by females, 11% of male reviewers reviewed books by females).

Analysis of Communication Education

Most of the 363 books reviewed were authored by males (62%), followed by females (14.9%), male and female co-authorship (13.5%), and not determinable (9.6%). Most reviews also were authored by males (53.2%). Thirty-two percent (32.2%) of books were reviewed by females, males and females co-reviewed two percent (2.5%) and twelve percent (12.1%) of reviewers' sex was not determinable. Sixty-two percent (62.3%) of books reviewed were under the direction of female book review editors (37.7% male book review editors).

During only two of the ten years studied (1983 and 1989), female authored books reached over twenty percent of the total number reviewed (χ^2 (27, N = 363) = 29.223, p < .350). Male authored books never dropped below fifty percent and exceeded sixty percent in six of the ten years. A higher percentage of male and female co-authored books appeared in Communication Education reviews than in other journals.

In 1985 and 1989 female reviewers comprised over fifty percent of the total reviews in Communication Education. Female reviewership never dropped below twenty percent (χ^2(27, N = 363) = 135.195, p < .000).[5] No significant difference was found when comparing book authorship to reviewer's gender. The largest percentage of Communication Education books under review were written and reviewed by males (32.2%), followed by those written by males and reviewed by females (19%), co-authored by males and females and reviewed by males (8.5%), written by females and reviewed by males (7.2%), and written by females and reviewed by females (5.8%) (χ^2 (9, N = 363) = 9.462 p < .396).

No significant difference emerged for sex of book author by book subarea (χ^2(33, N = 363) = 45.8, p < .068). Females' largest percentage of authorship compared to males was in education (22%), other (19%), and oral interpretation (18%). Males' greatest percentage of representation was in logic/argumentation/debate (89%), culture/history (88%), and philosophy (83%). Joint authors' appeared in power/family (67%, n = 3), oral interpretation (32%), and organizational/group (23%). The most frequent subjects among female book authors were: education (18.5%), public speaking (16.7%), other (14.8%), and interpersonal/nonverbal/listening (14.8%). The most frequent topics among male authors were: public speaking (16%), interpersonal/nonverbal/listening (12.9%), other (12%), organizational/group (10.7%), rhetoric (10.6%), education (10.7%), and mass communication (10.2%).

Females compared to males were most likely to review books in power/family (67%, n = 3), oral interpretation (64%, n = 22), and mass communication (47% n = 32) (χ^2(33, N = 363) = 165.975, p < .000). Males most reviewed books in logic/argumentation/debate (100%, n = 9), rhetoric (74%, n = 34), and philosophy (67%, n = 6). Among females, the most frequently reviewed topics were: public speaking (14.5%), interpersonal/nonverbal/listening (13.7%), other (13.7%), mass communication (12.8%), oral interpretation/theater (12%), and organizational/group (10.2%). Among male reviewers, the most frequent topics were: public speaking (18.1%), interpersonal/nonverbal/listening (17.1%), rhetoric (13%), and other (12.4%).

Of the books reviewed in Communication Education, male and jointly authored books were more likely to be reviewed alone (χ^2(3, N = 362) = 8.510, p < .037).[6] No significant difference was found in book author's sex and placement in the book review section (χ^2(6, N = 363) = 6.876, p < .332).

Female reviewers were more likely than males (21.4% of females, 10.9% of males) to be placed last in a section (χ^2(6, N = 363) = 60.448, p < .000). Male and female reviewers wrote single book and grouped book reviews in approximately the same proportion (68% single book reviews). Size of reviews were approximately the same for male and female reviewers (χ^2(6, N = 363), 12.631, p < .049).[7] Most reviewers' names

appeared in the table of contents. Male and female reviewers exhibited exactly the same proportion under female and male book review editors.

A summary of the average author's experiences in Communication Education book reviews reveals some notable trends. (1) Males were slightly more likely than females to have their books reviewed first in the section (21% of all males, 19% of all females) and males were slightly more likely to be reviewed last (12% of males, 9% of females). (2) Male authored books received more partial page reviews (73% of males, 63% of females). (3) Female authored books were grouped together for review more (33% of female, 26% of male). (4) Female authored books were more likely to be reviewed by females (39% of females, 31% of males). (5) Females were less likely to have their name in the table of contents (85% of females, 90% of males). (6) Females were less likely to be reviewed under a female book editor (56% of all females, 61% of all males).

Reviewers in Communication Education had different experiences under one variable: Male reviewers were more often placed first in the section (24% of all males, 10% of all females) and females were more often placed last (11% of all males, 21% of all females).

Analysis of Quarterly Journal of Speech

The Quarterly Journal of Speech contained more reviews than the other journals ($N = 787$). In The Quarterly Journal of Speech most of the books reviewed (78.4%) were written by males (15.4% by females, 3.8% male and female co-authors, and 2.4% not determinable). The same pattern (76.7% male) repeated in gender of reviewer (18.6% of books were reviewed by females, 1.4% co-authored, and 3.3% not determinable). All of the books in The Quarterly Journal of Speech were reviewed under male book review editors.

The highest percentage of female authored books (36.4) occurred in 1986 (the year of a special issue on gender); the lowest percentage (4.17) occurred in 1983. Male authorship of books under review was lowest in 1986 (56.06%), but was over 70% in eight of the ten years studied (χ^2 (27, $N = 787$) = 62.375, $p < .000$).

Over 70% of the reviewers in The Quarterly Journal of Speech were male in eight of the ten years studied. Females reviewed over thirty percent of the books in 1989 and 1986--the two years of special issues on gender (χ^2(27, N = 787) = 103.365, p < .000). Overall, 64 percent of the books reviewed in The Quarterly Journal of Speech were written by males and reviewed by males, followed by those written by males and reviewed by females (10.3%), written by females and reviewed by males (8.3%), and those written by females and reviewed by females (6.6%) (χ^2(9, N = 787) = 65.656 p < .000).

Females compared to males authored over twenty percent of books in only three categories of The Quarterly Journal of Speech reviews: oral interpretation (27%), culture/history (23%), and other (22%). The lowest percentage of male authorship fell in oral interpretation (67%) (χ^2(33, N = 787) = 56.145, p < .007). Among female authors, the most frequent topics were: cultural studies/history (28.9%), rhetoric (24.8%), other (23.1%), and mass communication (9%). Among males, topics ranked as: rhetoric (33.1%), cultural studies/history (18%), other (14.4%), and mass communication (10.7%).

Reviewership followed similar patterns. Females compared to males attained a twenty percent share in five categories: education (n = 1), power/family (33%, n = 6), other (27%), mass communication (26%), and interpersonal (23%). Other than education where only one book was coded, males' lowest percentage (58%) of reviewership fell into the interpersonal category (χ^2(33, N = 787) = 85.260, p < .000). Among female reviewers, topics ranked as: rhetoric (30.1%), other (23.3%), cultural studies/history (17.1%), and mass communication (14.4%). Among males, the most frequent topics were: rhetoric (31.8%), cultural studies/history (20.5%), other (14.6%), and mass communication (9.1%).

Over half the books authored by females in The Quarterly Journal of Speech were grouped for review, compared to 35% of male authored books (χ^2(3, N = 783) = 15.804, p < .001). No significant difference was found on placement in the review section by sex of book author (χ^2(6, N = 787) = 3.859, p ≤ .696).

Male and female reviewers were grouped at the same rate (63% single book reviews, 37% grouped). Male reviewers were more likely to be placed

first in the review section than females; female reviewers were more likely than males to be placed last (χ^2(6, N = 787) = 62.620, p < .000).

Because of the dominance of males as book authors and reviewers, male book authors (χ^2(9, N = 787) = 33.974, p < .000) and reviewers (χ^2(9, N = 787) = 8.266, p ≤ .508) dominated all size categories of reviews. In reviewership, the size of women's reviews were shorter than males'. Again, due to the overall dominance of male reviewers in The Quarterly Journal of Speech and in the first position in the review section, male reviewers were more likely to have their names in the table of contents (χ^2(3, N = 787) = 57.844, p < .000).[8]

In summary male and female book authors had different experiences in the review pages of The Quarterly Journal of Speech on four variables. (1) Males were slightly more likely to be placed first in the review section (26% of all males, 22% of all females). (2) More female authors received partial page reviews than males (43% of all females, 24% of males). (3) Female authored books were grouped for review more (53% of all female, 35% of male). (4) Females were more likely to be reviewed by females (43% of all females, 13% of all males).

Reviewers experiences varied in three other ways. (1) Male reviewers more often were first in the review section (28% of all males, 13% of females) and female reviewers were more often last (5% of all males, 12% of all females). (2) Males were more likely to have their names in the table of contents (20% of all males, 12% of all females). (3) Females reviewed more female authored books (36% of all females reviewed females, 11% of all males reviewed females).

Analysis of Text and Performance Quarterly

Only one year of Text and Performance Quarterly was analyzed in this study, hence it is difficult to determine any significant patterns. In the 29[9] books analyzed, 25 books reviewed were written by males, 3 by females, and 1 jointly authored. Because of the low numbers and unequal distribution of book authorship, an extended analysis will not be conducted on this variable.

Reviewership was more evenly divided with 52% male and 45% female reviewers. Forty-eight percent of the books reviewed in Text and Performance Quarterly were written and reviewed by males, 35% written by males and reviewed by females, 4% written by females and reviewed by males, and 7% written by females and reviewed by females (χ^2 (2, N = 28) = .821, p < .663).

Female reviewers always were grouped, while 27% of male authored reviews were of single books (χ^2 (1, N = 28) = 4.044, p < .044). Books reviewed by females never were placed first in the review section and were more likely to be placed last (χ^2 (2, N = 28) = 14.029, p < .001). Size of review by reviewer's sex was relatively balanced (χ^2 (2, N = 28) = 1.204, p < .548). All reviewers names were listed in the table of contents.

Discussion

To determine if the number of books reviewed in SCA journals is equitable, one must know how many books are being written by women and men in our discipline. Unfortunately, statistics on authors' sex are not readily available. Compounding the complexity of this determination is the interdisciplinary nature of the books reviewed in the journals. The results tend to indicate either women do not write as many books or books written by women are not routinely reviewed. In either case, one may ask "why"? The number of women authors reviewed seems low, particularly when one realizes many of the codes came from special issues on gender or women's studies. One wonders if these books would have been reviewed if not included in a special issue. When information is only discussed under a special label, in this case "Women's Communication" or "Gender Studies," some would argue that the subject is being partitioned away from the mainstream of academic thought.

To determine if the number of women writing book reviews is equitable, we must determine how many women are working in higher education. Again, statistics are difficult to find. A call to the SCA national office determined that SCA has not keep membership records by gender. A 1982 study by Boileau found an approximate equal membership

rate in SCA (qtd. in Cooper, Steward & Friedley, 1985). If one presumes the ratio has not changed significantly in the last eight years, then a clearly inequitable number of book reviews are being authored by women.

What is particularly interesting is the extent to which these findings correlate with Spender's hypothesis that women are allowed up to thirty percent of any territory which has traditionally been held as masculine. If one adheres to a perceptual stereotype that The Quarterly Journal of Speech is the "hardest" of the three journals and would be the most stereotypically "masculine," then the results of this study would confirm Spender's argument that women are allowed less space in traditional male provinces. The fact that the number of women reviewers and authors in The Quarterly Journal of Speech is inflated by two special issues on gender and women's language, might suggest that women have had the best success in the narrow arena of "women's" issues, perhaps following the traditional stereotype that women are not perceived as the best writers or reviewers in traditionally masculine provinces.

In general, female reviewers were more likely than males to review female written books. Other variables in the study varied by journal in how book authors and reviewers compared by gender.

Conclusions

Female authors are not reviewed at the same rate as male authors in the three journals studied. The impact of this difference cannot be determined until records are kept on the gender of authors of books published which are relevant to communication studies.

Of more immediate concern is the historic and continuing discrepancy in who writes book reviews. While reviewer's gender was relatively balanced in Text and Performance Quarterly and somewhat balanced in Communication Education, it clearly is not balanced in the Quarterly Journal of Speech.

The more immediate question is why more women do not write book reviews? If changing the profile of reviewership is desirable, we must

ascertain the composition of the pool of those available to write reviews. We must determine why women do or do not self select to write reviews and how book review editors select persons to write reviews.

Part of the SCA's affirmative action program should include creation of a culture within the discipline where women are more equitably represented in these professional activities and where data is collected to ascertain areas of potential inequity. Other studies should be conducted to determine the gender profile of participation in all aspects of the profession.

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Footnotes

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[1]Because of the possibility of four conditions of authorship and reviewership (male, female, joint male and female, and unknown gender) analyses were conducted for various combinations of gender: all gender conditions, with joint authors and unknown authors deleted, with joint authors deleted and all unknown recoded as male, and with joint authors deleted and all unknown recoded as female. Unless otherwise noted, all Chi Squares reported represent the "all" conditions and the other three conditions carried the same direction of significance. When the analysis of the other conditions found a change in the direction of significance, the change will be reported in a footnote.

When book author's sex was analyzed by journal, a significant difference was found in the first condition (χ^2 (6, N = 1179) = 74.773, $p < .000$), but not significant when joint authors and unknown authors deleted (χ^2 (2, N = 1045) = 2.067, $p < .356$) or if all unknown authors were male (χ^2 (2, N = 1099) = .877, $p < .645$).

[2]Reviewer's sex by journal (χ^2 (6, N = 1179) = 81.625, $p < .000$).

[3]Book review section editor's sex was not significant to the gender of the book authors reviewed when joint and unknown authors deleted (χ^2 (2, N = 1045) = .894, $p \leq .640$), or when joint author were deleted and all unknown were male, or when joint authors deleted and all unknown were female.

Book reviewer's gender, however, was significant by gender of the book review section editor (χ^2(6, N = 1179) = 73.623, $p < .000$).

[4]If joint authors deleted and all unknown were female, (χ^2 (9, N = 1159) = 15.230, $p < .085$).

[5]If don't know and unknown deleted, (χ^2 (9, N = 310) = 13.251, $p < .152$).

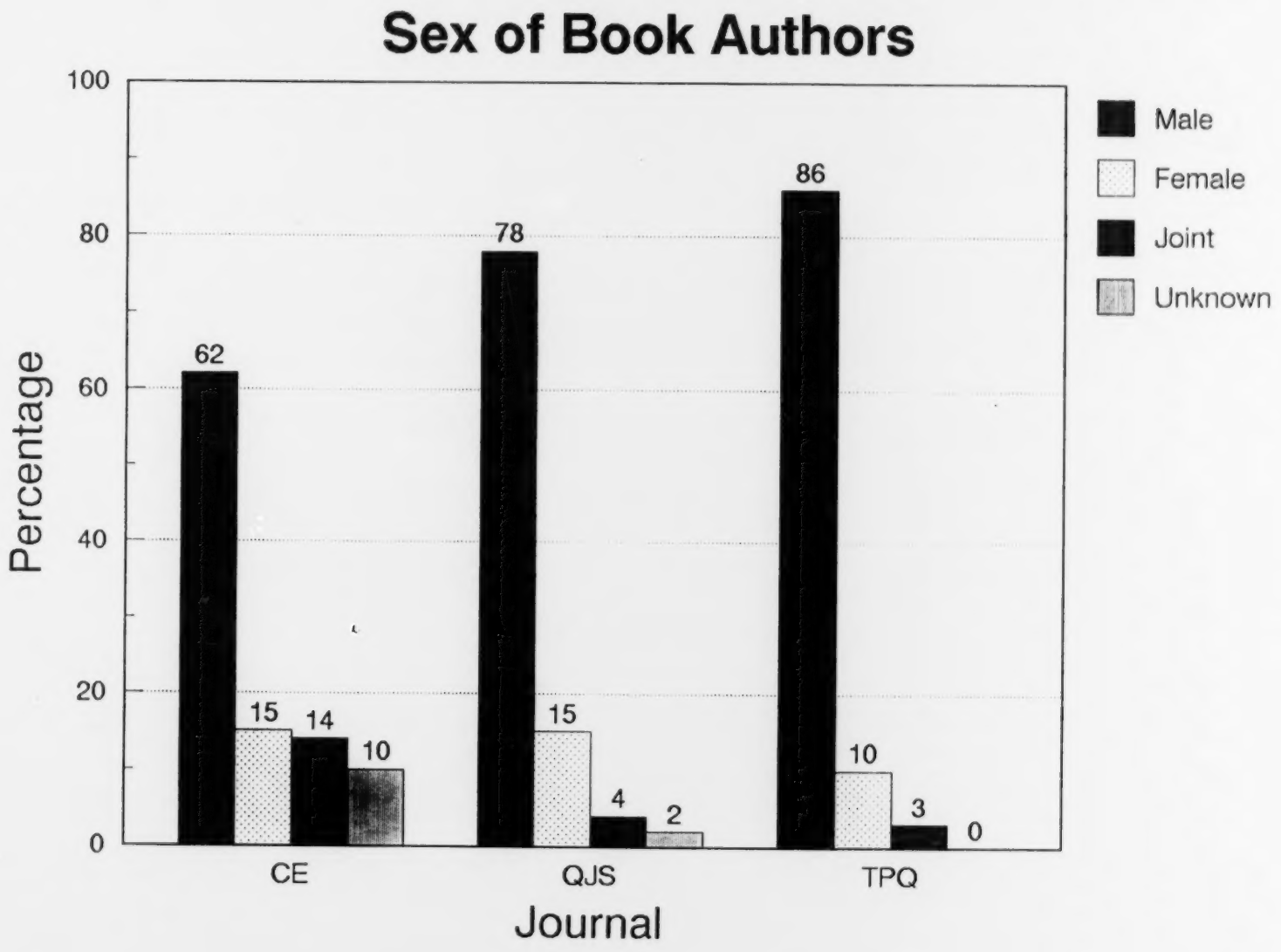
[6]The grouping of books for review was not significant when joint and unknown authors were deleted (χ^2 (1, N = 279) = .1.254, $p < .263$) or if all of the unknown authors were male (χ^2 (1, N = 314) = .432, $p < .511$).

[7]Not significant in any of the other three conditions.

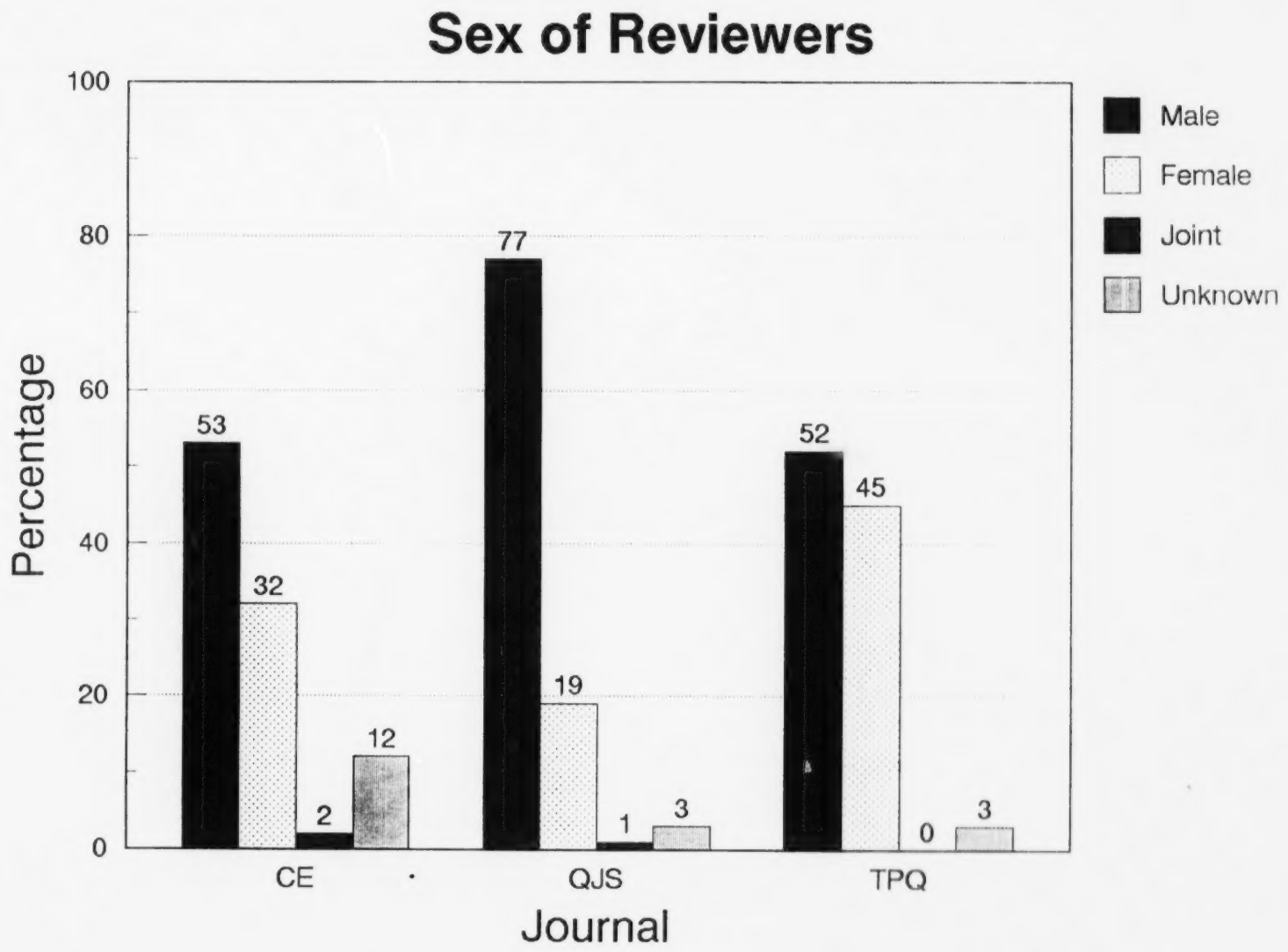
[8]When joint authors were deleted and if all the don't know were male, (χ^2 (1, N = 776) = 3.509, $p < .061$).

[9]Because only one book appeared in the jointly authored category, it was deleted and all statistics in this section report only the 28 single gender authored texts.

Graph 1


Sex of Book Authors
100
80
60
40
20
0
Percentage
62
15
14
10
78
15
4
2
86
10
3
0
CE
QJS
TPQ
Journal
Male
Female
Joint
Unknown

Graph 2


Sex of Reviewers
100
80
60
40
20
0
Percentage
53
32
2
12
77
19
1
3
52
45
0
3
CE
QJS
TPQ
Journal
Male
Female
Joint
Unknown